Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

Head of the Department of Pharmacology
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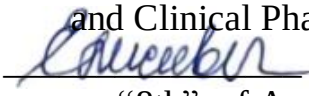
_____/ Eliseeva E.V./
"8th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.50 Clinical Pharmacology
of the basic educational program of Higher Education

Specialty	**31.05.03 Dentistry for international students (in English)** (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology)
Mode of study	**Full-time**
Period of mastering the BEP	**5 years** (nominal length of study)
Department	of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology

Vladivostok, 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Collection of Assessment Tools is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry for international students (in English), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology).

(BEP HE for the 31.05.03 Dentistry for international students (in English) specialty, section 3 Learning Outcomes Requirements of the Basic Educational Program of Higher Education)

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

No.	Types of assessment	Assessment Tools Format
1	**Continuous assessment**	**Tests**
		Checklists
2	**Interim assessment**	**Interview Questions**

3. The contents of assessment tools for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

Tests for continuous assessment

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for international students (in English)
C	GPC-6	Is able to prescribe, monitor the efficacy and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		1. PHARMACODYNAMICS STUDIES +1) mechanisms of action of drugs 2) features of drug excretion 3) features of drug absorption 4) peculiarities of distribution of medicines 2. PHARMACOKINETICS STUDIES +1) patterns of absorption, distribution, transformation and elimination of drugs 2) mechanism of action of drugs 3) features of the interaction of drugs with receptors 4) the relationship between the chemical structure and biological activity of biologically active substances 3. MICROSOMAL BIOTRANSFORMATION OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES OCCURS IN +1) liver 2) lungs 3) kidneys

4) intestines

4. APPARENT VOLUME OF DISTRIBUTION IS
+1) the ability of the substance to penetrate organs and tissues
2) absorption rate
3) elimination rate
4) disintegration rate of the drug

5. ABSORPTION OF MOST DRUGS OCCURS IN
+1) small intestine
2) oral cavity
3) esophagus
4) stomach

6. BIOAVAILABILITY OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCE IS THE AMOUNT OF THE DRUG
+1) entering the systemic circulation in relation to the administered dose
2) absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract
3) non-protein plasma
4) metabolized in the liver

7. LOCALIZATION OF M-CHOLINERGIC RECEPTORS IS
1) neurons of vegetative ganglia
2) carotid glomeruli
+3) cells of effector organs in the area of cholinergic fiber endings
4) chromaffin cells of adrenal medulla

8. FOR EMPIRIC ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY OF BACTERIAL BRAIN ABSCESS, IT IS MOST PREFERABLE TO USE A COMBINATION OF
+1) ceftriaxone+metronidazole
2) erythromycin+metronidazole
3) cefazolin+metronidazole
4) gentamicin+metronidazole

9. BETA-LACTAM ANTIBIOTICS IN A BACTERIAL CELL DISRUPT
+1) cell wall synthesis
2) protein synthesis at the ribosome level
3) cytoplasmic membrane permeability
4) RNA synthesis

10. ANTIBACTERIAL AGENT THAT HAS THE GREATEST ANTIANAEROBIC ACTIVITY IS
+1) metronidazole
2) ampicillin
3) gentamicin
4) tetracycline

11. MAIN PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECT OF NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS
+1) anti-inflammatory effect
2) antiviral effect
3) hypotensive effect
4) hypolipidemic effect

12. THE MAIN MECHANISM OF ACTION OF NSAIDS IS
+1) antiprostaglandin
2) antibacterial
3) antihistamine

		4) inhibition of antigen-antibody reaction 13. THE MEDICATION OF CHOICE FOR OSTEOMYELITIS IS 1) polymyxin B 2) fusidin sodium 3) penicillin +4) lincomycin 14. POLYPHARMACY IS +1) unreasonable prescription of a large number of drugs 2) sensitization 3) tolerance 4) withdrawal 15. TYPE A ADVERSE REACTIONS INCLUDE +1) toxicity associated with drug overdose 2) carcinogenic effects 3) idiosyncrasy, drug intolerance 4) Drug dependence 16. TYPE D ADVERSE REACTIONS INCLUDE +1) carcinogenic effects 2) toxicity associated with drug overdose 3) idiosyncrasy, drug intolerance 4) drug dependence 17. THE MEDICATION OF CHOICE FOR TONSILLOPHARYNGITIS IS +1) amoxicillin/clavulanate 2) doxycycline 3) ceftazidime 4) ofloxacin
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)**
		1. EFFECTS OF CHOLINERGIC NERVE EXCITATION INCLUDE 1) relaxation of the bronchi +2) increasing bronchial tone 3) increased intraocular pressure +4) reduction of intraocular pressure +5) A-V conduction retardation 6) A-V conduction acceleration +7) increased secretion of salivary glands 8) weakening of salivary gland secretion +9) increased striated muscle tone 10) decreased striated muscle tone 2. FROM THE CARDIOVASCULAR SIDE, HALOTHANE 1) causes tachycardia and increased blood pressure +2) causes bradycardia and hypotension +3) causes heart rhythm disturbance 4) practically does not affect the work of the heart 3.ALCOHOLIC ABSTINENCE SYNDROME MANIFESTS AS +1) generalized tremor 2) bradycardia +3) skin hyperemia and sweating 4) decrease in blood pressure

4. CEPHALOSPORINS WITH GOOD BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER PENETRATION ARE
1) cefazolin
2) cefuroxime
+3) ceftriaxone
+4) cefepime

5. NEUROAMINIDASE INHIBITORS INCLUDE
1) rimantadine
+2) oseltamivir
+3) zanamivir
4) acyclovir

6. RHEYE SYNDROME MANIFESTS IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE AS _____ ASSOCIATED WITH ADMINISTRATION OF ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID
1) hearing loss, tinnitus, dizziness
2) dyspepsia
+3) brain encephalopathy
+4) liver and kidney dystrophy

7. NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS THAT SELECTIVELY INHIBIT COX-2 SYNTHESIS ARE
+1) celecoxib
+2) nimesulide
3) diclofenac
4) ketoprofen

8. TETRACAINE
+1) has high toxicity
2) has a weak anesthetic effect;
3) is used for conduction anesthesia
+4) is used for terminal anesthesia

9. PROCAINE
1) has high toxicity
+2) used for conduction anesthesia
+3) used for infiltration anesthesia
+4) slowly penetrates the lipoprotein membrane of nerve endings

10. LOCAL ANESTHETICS OF A GROUP OF SUBSTITUTED ACID AMIDES ARE
+1) lidocaine
+2) articain
3) tetracaine
+4) ropivacaine

11. LOCAL ESTER ANESTHETICS ARE
+1) procaine
+2) benzocaine
+3) tetracaine
4) bupivacaine

		12. AMIDE ANESTHETICS GROUP INCLUDES 1) anesthesin +2) mepivacaine +3) articain +4) lidocaine 13. WHEN CHOOSING A TOPICAL ANESTHETIC DRUG IN DENTAL PRACTICE, IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT +1) whether the patient has concomitant pathology 2) the amount of carbohydrates consumed by the patient +3) the scope and nature of dental interventions +4) age limits

Assessment criteria

"Very good" – 91-100% correct answers of questions of every level
"Good" - 80-90% correct answers of questions of every level
"Satisfactory" - 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level
"Unsatisfactory" - less than 69% correct answers of questions of every level

Interview questions

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for international students (in English)
C	GPC-6	Is able to prescribe, monitor the efficacy and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**
		1. The content of pharmacology, its objectives. Its position among other medical disciplines. Relationship with other biomedical disciplines, especially physiology and biochemistry. The importance of pharmacology for practical medicine. 2. State Pharmacopoeia. Nomenclature of medicines. Search for new drugs: chemical synthesis of drugs, obtaining drugs from medicinal raw materials, biotechnology (cellular and genetic engineering). 3. Study methods used in pharmacology at stages: - preclinical (GLP) and clinical (GCP) trials. Ethics Committee. 4. Evidence-based medicine: basic principles and levels of evidence. 5. Define a section of pharmacology called pharmacokinetics. The main stages of pharmacokinetics: resorption, distribution, deposit, biotransformation, excretion. Describe the peculiarities of these processes in the children, pregnant women, and the elderly. 6. Substance biotransformation phases. Describe the peculiarities of these processes in the children, pregnant women, and the elderly. Ways of eliminating medications or their metabolites from the body. Describe the peculiarities of these processes in the children, pregnant women, and the elderly. 7. Quantitative measures (values) used in pharmacokinetics – drug plasma concentration curve, maximum concentration (C max), minimum effective concentration (MEC), bioavailability, drug clearance, elimination half-life ($T_{1/2}$). Methods for studying pharmacokinetics in experiment and clinic. 8. Types of doses: single (highest single), daily (highest daily), course;

		therapeutic (TD), age-related; toxic (LD). Dependence of pharmacological effect on dose and concentration of drug substance. Therapeutic index. 9. Side effects of drugs, types. Types of allergic reactions and mechanisms of their formation 10. Types of pharmacotherapy 11. Drug interaction: pharmaceutical and pharmacological. Mechanisms of drug incompatibility formation. Antidotes. 12. Routes of drug administration. Advantages and disadvantages. Selection of appropriate route for patient. 13. Specification of drug use during pregnancy. Categories of FDA. 14. General anaesthetics, features of general anaesthesia. Mechanism of general anaesthesia. Stages of anaesthesia. Requirements to general anaesthetics (properties of an ideal anaesthetic). Classification of general anaesthetics (inhalation and non-inhalation). Advantages and disadvantages. Principles of selecting and combining of general anaesthetics. 15. Pharmacology of peripheral muscle relaxants. Classification, pharmacological action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. 16. Pharmacology of local anesthetics. Requirements for local anesthetics. Classification, pharmacological action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. Use of nerve blockade in clinical practice. 17. Pharmacology of Opioid analgesics. Classification, pharmacological action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. 18. Characteristics of non-narcotic analgesics, its difference from opioid analgesics. Synthesis of inflammatory mediators from arachidonic acid. Certain arachidonic acid metabolites and their main effects (pathological and physiological). Classification of NSAIDs. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Pharmacological action. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. 19. Analgesic drugs from other pharmacological groups. 20. Pharmacology of vasoconstrictor drugs. 21. Pharmacology of drugs regulating hemostasis. 22. Pharmacology of drugs affecting calcium metabolism. Classification, pharmacological action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. 23. Pharmacology of glucocorticosteroids (natural and synthetic). Classification, pharmacological action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. Prevention of those side effects. 24. Pharmacology of antihistaminic drugs (blockers of H1-receptors). Classification, pharmacological action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Indications and contraindications for use. Drug interactions. Side effects. 25. Vitamin D. Metabolism, actions. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features of vit. D.

		26. Antiseptics and disinfectants. Classification. Mechanism of action. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. 27. General principles of antibacterial chemotherapy. Indications for use of antibiotics. Side effects of antibiotics use. Prevention and correction. Mechanism of antibiotics resistance. Prevention. 28. Penicillins. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 29. Cephalosporins. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 30. Quinolones and derivatives. Classification. Mechanism of action. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 31. Pharmacology of tetracyclins. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 32. Pharmacology of amynoglycosides. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 33. Pharmacology of macrolides. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 34. Pharmacology of antifungal drugs. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects. 35. Pharmacology of drugs for Herpes virus infections. Chemistry, properties and mechanism of action. Classification. Features. Spectrum of activity. Clinical use. Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic features. Indications and contraindications. Side effects.

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"Very good" grade is given to a student who possesses knowledge of the subject in full scope outlined in the curriculum, has a sufficiently deep insight into the subject; is able to answer all questions clearly, exhaustively, and with no outside help; structures their answers logically, with emphasis on the most important information; is able to analyze, compare, classify, summarize, refine, and structure the course content, giving particular attention to cause-and-effect relationships.

"Good" is given to a student whose knowledge of the subject is almost in full scope outlined in the curriculum (gaps are only present in the knowledge of some especially complex aspects); is able to answer questions exhaustively with little to no outside help; does not always put emphasis on the most important information, but does not make significant mistakes.

"Satisfactory" is given to a student who possesses the bulk of knowledge on the subject; has difficulties answering questions with no outside help, uses imprecise wording; makes mistakes in substantial number of their answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is given to a student who does not have the mandatory minimum of knowledge on the subject, is not able to give an answer even with additional guiding questions.

Appendix 1

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Writing a prescription for a medication

C	GPC-6	Is able to prescribe, monitor the efficacy and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment when working to achieve objectives of professional activity		
T	Prescribe an antibacterial medication for treatment of alveolar abscess to a patient weighing 85 kg with no history of allergic reactions to medications.			
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	Correctly select the prescription blank/form		1 point	-1 point
2.	Correctly write the prescription in the selected prescription blank/form		1 point	-1 point
3.	Make no mistakes in Latin and English terminology		1 point	-1 point
4.	Correctly write the dosage form of the medication		1 point	-1 point
5.	Correctly write the route of administration		1 point	-1 point
	Total		6 points	

Assessment criteria:
"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed
"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Writing a prescription for a medication

C	GPC-6	Is able to prescribe, monitor the efficacy and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment when working to achieve objectives of professional activity		
T	Prescribe an antibacterial medication for treatment of an abscess of the submandibular area to a patient with a history of allergic reactions to penicillins.			
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	Correctly select the prescription blank/form		1 point	-1 point
2.	Correctly write the prescription in the selected prescription blank/form		1 point	-1 point
3.	Make no mistakes in Latin and English terminology		1 point	-1 point
4.	Correctly write the dosage form of the medication		1 point	-1 point
5.	Correctly write the route of administration		1 point	-1 point
	Total		6 points	

Assessment criteria:
"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed
"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed